THE NEW YORK STORE

Still the Sale Goes On

The great \$3 Ladies' Shoe Sale we mean. How the crowds did come yesterday -and oh, how pleased they were when they got here.

Again we say-ALL KINDS, ALL STYLES, ALL SIZES. All the best values you ever had.

PettisDryGoodsCo

DAILY'S TURN TO CRY.

He Struck a Small Boy and Was Taken to Police Station.

George Hamlin, a fourteen-year-old boy employed by the Sentinel was brutally assaulted, last night, shortly before 12 o'clock, by James Daily, a medical student, aged twenty-one years. Hamlin had been on an errand and was returning to the office. He met Dally on North Illinois street, near the Y. M. C. A. building. Daily carried a cane, the crook of which he put on the boy's neck, thus holding him. Young Hamlin attempted to get away, but Daily refused to allow him to go. The boy began to fight, whereat Daily struck him in the forehead with the heavy end of his cane. Ham-In was knocked down and a large pool of blood soon formed where he fell. He was carried to the Sentinel office, where his wound was dressed. He was painfully, but not seriously injured. Daily was later ar-rested by officers Thorne and Lyons and slated for assault and battery with intent to kill. He laughed when first brought in, but when informed that his bond would be \$1,000, he began to cry. He asked that several well-known physicians be summoned, and it was evident that he had been drink-

Daily is the son of a well-known Muncie citizen. He studied medicine here last year and came back recently to take some extra work. He was stylishly dressed and quite a sum of money was found on him when searched.

AMUSEMENTS.

Ingersoll's Best Story.

One of the most substantial organizations of newspaper writers in this country is the Chicago Press Club. Its splendid entertainment of newspaper visitors to the rid's fair will not soon be forgotten. It accepts no favors from individuals, although they are frequently offered by thoughtless persons who hope thereby to gain the favor of the press. Every year for several years past it has engaged Robert G. Ingersoll to lecture for its benefit, and on those occa-sions the vast Auditorium of that city is crowded to its capacity. Previous to his lecture there, a few weeks ago, a party of newspaper men were awaiting his arrival

newspaper, men were awaiting his arrival at the Grand Pacific Hotel, where he always stops when he is in Chicago, and they were begulling the time by relating stories they had heard of which the Colonel was the central figure. Each man would claim that his was the best story he had ever heard. Finally the Colonel entered, and, after greetings, was appealed to to tell the best story about himself,

"Well, boys," he said, "I think the best story ever told on me was by the fellow who said that my best epitaph would be the subject of my lecture to-night—'Robert Burns,' and as he spoke there was that sly twinkle in his eyes that has charmed its every beholder. Colonel Ingersoil will be seen at the Grand Opera House next Tuesday evening, March 28, when he will deliver his new lecture, entitled, "The Bible." Seats will be on sale at the box office, commencing this morning. nencing this morning.

The new melodrama, "Special Delivery," which filled the Park Theater twice yesterday, is all and more than had been promised. The play is good, the company excellent and the scenery very effective. "Spe cial Delivery" is all about a postman, the victim of circumstantial evidence. While the dramatic scenes and climaxes are strong and cleverly worked up to, the comedy element is not only amusing, but lively. During the action of the piece a number of musical specialties are introduced. Ralph Stuart, as the mail carrier so wrongfully accused, proved himself a good actor, and Miss Tessie Deagle won the admiration of the speciators. The stage settings, notably the Harlem bridge, are realistic. "Special Delivery" will be given the rest of this week. "The Derby Mascot" comes Monday for a week's engagement.

Pugilists at the Empire. Three local pugilists intend trying conclusions to-night with the professional fighters now with Martin Julian's troupe at the Empire. They are Daniel Collins vs. Danny McBride, Eddie Baker vs. Danny McBride McBride, Eddie Baker vs. Danny McBride and Charles Harris vs. Johnny Van Heest. The medal offered by the management to the two boy wrestlers last night was won in two bouts by Peavey, who now is the possessor of the paper-weight championship of Indiana. At the conclusion of the match, Peavey announced himself ready to meet all comers at eighty-three pounds, give comers at eighty-three pounds, give take three pounds, reserving the priv-se of three days' training.

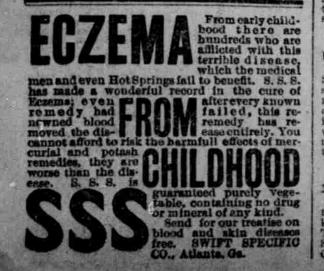
Anna Boyd Engaged. BALTIMORE, Md., March 21 .- The engagement is announced of Tunis F. Dean, manager of Harris Academy of Music, and Miss Anna Boyd, the clever actress and singer who fills the title roll in "Aladdin, jr.," David Henderson's spectacle, which is playing at the Academy the present week. The wedding will take place early in the

Notes of the Stage. Madame Nordica's flance, Mr. Doehme, is said to be a "feroclous" baritone with few personal attractions.

Miss Franc Burch, the noted humorous eventh Presbyterian Church to-night. Ad-

Robert Hilliard, who has been starring with some success in "The Nominee" and other bright plays, made his first appearance Tuesday night at the Olympic Theater, St. Louis, as Philip Norton in Charles T. Dazey's new American drama, "The War of Wealth."

An entirely new production will receive s premier at McVicker's Theater, April 15, in the way of an entirely new play by Jo-seph Arthur, author of "Blue Jeans" and "The Still Alarm." The title of the new play is "Linsey Woolsey." It is a domestic drama in four acts. It is to be staged by Among the new ballet features offered in the production of Charles H. Yale's "Newest Devil's Auction," 'at English's, next week, is "The Queen of the Ballet," a novel conceit, which is afterwards carleatured by the "Prize Winners," a laughable burlesque performed by the Ceenec troupe of grotesque dancers. The illuminated march, a gorgeous stage effect, and the ballet de resistance, entitled "The



MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION. Order of the Dominion Conneil Made

in Favor of Catholics.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 21.-The long expected order in council, giving the decision of the government of the Manitoba school question was made public to-day. After a long history of the case, and citing the recent decision of the imperial privy council, a recommendation is made to the Manitoba government to the effect that the Dominion government suggests to the Manitoba Leg-islature that it pass an act enabling the Roman Catholic minority to maintain sepa-Roman Catholic minority to maintain separate schools and that they shall not be taxed for the maintenance of public schools. The Dominion government will meet to April 18, for the dispatch of business, when the order in council on the Manitoba schools case will form a prominent topic of debate.

NEW ORLEANS BANK CLOSED. Depositors' Money Returned, but the

Rent Not Paid. NEW ORLEANS, March 21 .- Mr. Phillip J. Greene came to New Orleans from Denver, Col., early last winter and, deciding to make his home here, established a private banking house for which he claimed a capital of \$500,000. He applied for admission to the clearing house, but was refused. During the first week of March Mr. Greene left for Chicago. He has not returned and it is annouced that he is lying at death's door in that city. His wife left last night to join him. Callers at the bank to-day were informed that all funds on deposit had been returned to the depositors and that the business would be wound up as rapidly as possible. During the day suit was entered against Mr. Greene for \$12,000 for rent of the offices occupied by him and attachments were run on the concern by traders aggrewere run on the concern by traders aggregating \$1,000. The closing of the bank caused no excitement on 'Change and the prospect is that the losses, if there are

Other Business Troubles. WARRENSBURG, Mo., March 21 .- The Johnson County Savings Bank closed its doors again this afternoon. A card on the door announced that the directors deem it inadvisable to continue business longer, and a receiver will be appointed, but that there will be sufficient money to pay all deposwill be sufficient money to pay all depositors as soon as collections can be made. This bank closed about twenty months ago, but resumed business again soon after wards, but people had lost confidence in it. COLUMBUS, O., March 21.—Lockhart, Staley & Willard, dry goods, are in the hands of Receiver George W. Bright. Disagreement between partners was the cause. Assets, \$60,000; liabilities, \$54,000.

POOR MEN IN NEW YORK. Salaries Are the Rule, but

People Manage to Live. New York Commercial Advertiser. New York has often been called a city of paupers and millionaires. The city conveys to a stranger the impression that its advantages are for the rich, and that the advantages are for the rich, and that the poor have little satisfaction in it. As a matter of fact New York is like any other American city, with the single exception that it costs more to support a large family here than elsewhere. But the small families and the single men can live as cheaply here as in Cincinnati or St. Louis. It is stated that a bachelor may live here, and in considerable comfort, and get more for what he sepnds than anywhere else in the United States. It is eminently the place for him, the spot he would choose above all others, at least on this side of the sea. Having a regular income of \$1,500 or \$2,000, small at it is, he can get on if he be a frugal manager without friction or loss of dignity. He cannot, obviously, stay at a very good hotel or take his meals at a high-class restaurant. But he can get wholesome and sufficient food in quiet out-of-the-way places—no city on the globe except Paris has so many and so varied restaurants—and can sleep and keep his trunk in a hall bedroom. Three suits of clothes—one for business, one for morning or afternoon for business, one for morning or afternoon and one for evening—will serve his purpose. Here nobody asks or cares where or how one lives. If one be reputable, presentable and have good manners, little else is required in one's outward relation to one's acquaintances. Upon a salary of \$1,000 or \$5,000 a year a bachelor may here enjoy luxury which, as a husband, he could scarcely compass with

ive or six times the amount. If he cares society he is generally welcome to pleasant, refined circles, though if he wish to keep his bachelorhood and not entrench on his capital, he would better shun them. Pleasant circles have pleasant maiden daughters who are always departured. who are always dangerous and capable of overcoming, in a most mysterious manner, anti-matrimonial views supposed to be inflexible. Many a bachelor of limited means has become a benedict before fairly understanding by positive control of the contr standing his peril. The cost of living steadily increases here much more proportionately than wages do. The average earnings of fairly educated, more or less refined men, native born, many of them Anglo-Americans, are not, it is reported, above \$1,500 or \$1,000 a year. The figures may seem too low when we remember how many men get \$4,000 and \$5,000, but these are picked men, who can do something better than the mass of their fellows, and they are not many in a comparative sense.

many in a comparative sense.

The greater majority of New Yorkers are married. How do they live? The common saying that one-half of the world does not married. How do they live? The common saying that one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives applies in this case. We of this city seldom think of our immediate neighbors; are often unacquainted even with their names; feel no concern in or for them, unless circumstances in some way individualize them. But how do they live? It would be interesting, perhaps painful, to know. The mass of them, though employed here, have their homes out of town—in Brooklyn, or elsewhere on Long island; in Westchester county, on Staten island, in New Jersey—for the sake of cheaper rent and various little economies. Necessities are cheap in Manhattan, luxuries are very dear, and so many that we seem to need them mainly, the necessities being almost superfluous. We can get on with a few luxuries, if single. To marry, therefore, is to divide an income by four or five. A great many men are annually deterred from matrimony in this city solely by want of sufficient means. A great many more are not so deterred, and their marriage afterward produces much misery, and ends in separation and divorce; the misery and divorce resulting directly or indirectly from their straitened circumstances.

circumstances. Cry of the Unsuccessful.

Have you thought, in your moments of tri-O you that are high in the tree, Of the days and nights that are bitter— So bitter to others and me? When the efforts to do what is clever Result in a failure so sad.

And the clouds of despondency gather

And dim all the hopes that we had?

Have you thought when the world was ap-Your greatness, whatever it be Of the tears that in silence were falling-Yes, falling from others and me? When the hardest and latest endeavors Appeared to be only in vain, And we've curtained our eyes in the night

Indifferent to waking again? And you'll be the first to agree That the favors in which you are basking Are darkness to others and me.

And it's hard when you lie in the sunshine Of fortune so smiling indeed, If you have not a thought for the many Who'll never-can never succeed.

Trilby Shoes.

Cincinnati Tribune. The young woman wailed. Further, she wept in her mother's arms, "I will never go back to him, never," she "Tell me, my daughter," said the elder "Why, he went and told me that if

would stay away from the matinee he would bring me a pair of Trilby shoes." "And you stayed away."
"Yes, and he brought me a pair of carpet slippers, and the hateful wretch proved by the book that that was the kind of shoes

Lesson for Naval Contractors. Louisville Commercial.

The loss of the Reina Regenta, of the Spanish navy, a vessel in which we take some interest, because it participated in our naval Columbian parade, has been fully confirmed. Its wreck has been found, and its loss, with its great destruction of life, will be a lesson to naval constructors who make ships topheavy and unseaworthy in trying to make them formidable.

New York Mail and Express. A kind-hearted old lady in Baltimore thinks it is cruel to open clams with a kuife before stunning them with a blow. This is the extreme in sentimentalism. A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Clams is not among the impossibilities now.

CLARENCE AND SADIE ROBINSON CONVICTED AT BUFFALO.

Former Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Life and the Latter Awarded Twenty Years.

BUFFALO, March 21.-Clarence Robinson has been found guilty of murder in the second degree and his wife, Sadie, of manslaughter, for the killing of Montgomery Gibbs. The former was sentenced to prison for life and the latter sent up for twenty

years. The verdict of the jury was rendered immediately on the opening of the court today, the twelve men having been out since 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. So intense was the interest in the outcome of the trial that the City Hall corridors were crowded long before the hour of opening of the court. Sheriff's deputies with staves struggled with the throng to keep them from bursting in the court-room doors. It was with difficulty that a passage was cleared for the entrance of the handcuffed prisoners and the judge. When the jurors were in their places, the straining of attention to hear their verdict made the court room as sflent as a tomb. The jury was

"Gentlemen, have you agreed on a ver-The venerable foreman replied:

"How do you find." "Clarence Robinson guilty of murder in the second degree; Sadie Robinson guilty of

manslaughter." Then the fomality of polling the jury was gone through with. When the verdict was announced, the Robinsons brightened up and their attorney beamed with delight. After the judge had entered the sentence, he look inquiringly toward the attorney for the defense, and remarked significantly: "Mr. Saperston, this is the last day of the court." The attorney took the hint. He asked for time to prepare a motion for a

asked for time to prepare a motion for a new trial.

The Court—We'll settle this case now.

Mr. Saperston—But, your Honor, this verdict was unexpected and we're not prepared to present arguments for a new trial until we have a few days, probably a week.

The Court (interrupting)—You've had all the time necessary. The motion is denied.

The judge then directed the defendant, Clarence Robinson, to be sworn. The prisoner stood up and answered the usual ouesoner stood up and answered the usual ques-tions regarding his age, occupation and parentage, and was asked if he had any parentage, and was asked if he had any reason to allege why sentence should not be passed upon him. The prisoner said he had. Standing erect and looking remarkably self-possessed for a man who had endured a ten days' trial for his life, Clarence Robinson addressed the court thus: "I deny that we were there when this murder was committed and that we attempted to commit a felony. The verdict, it seems to me, is not in accordance with the evidence. And as felony. The verdict, it seems to me, is not in accordance with the evidence. And as for the evidence produced by the prosecution, there is not one thing showing that we were on the spot that night. This verdict came upon me unexpectedly. I do not think it a just verdict. If they found me gullty, the verdict should have been murder in the first degree. But there was no evidence to prove that. How could they find me guilty of anything else? We said, and we still say, we were at home that night. I think," he said, commenting on the case as he might if he had been a spectator, "that the most telling evidence in the case was that concerning the cartridges and the letter written to the News by Mrs. Robinson. But I must say that other cartridges would show marks like those produced and other revolvers might make such ridges would show marks like those produced and other revolvers might make such marks. I don't know why some other cartridges were not brought in to show that." Regarding his own confession, he said, he had been induced to make it through insane jealousy of his wife. He believed that his wife was also influenced by Cusack in the way she testified. "She always was weak headed." he said "and if we had chosen to put in a plea of insanity for her, it would have been easy enough to prove." it would have been easy enough to prove."

The court told the prisoner that the jury had taken a merciful view of the case. He then pronounced sentence of life imprison-

Next Sadie arose and faced the judge. She Next Sadie arose and faced the judge. She answered the questions curtly, and when asked what she had to say why sentence should not be pronounced, replied: "I say that most all those witnesses lied. I know it." She was sentenced to twenty years at Auburn. The prisoners were remanded to jail, court adjourned and the crowd slowly melted away.

Wife Murderer Granted a New Trial. MANDAN, N. D., March 21.-William W. Pancoast, the Ohio bank robber and alleged gets a new trial. Pancoast robbed a Medina (Ohio) bank of several thousand dol-lars a few years ago, ran away to Canada and thence to Minneapolis, where he changed his name to Myron R. Kent. There he married Miss Julia Holmes, a young lady in the first circles, and in the fall of 1892, moved to a farm near Mandan, In March, 1893, Mrs. Kent was murdered and Kent disappeared. A bired man named Sorabeski was arrested and confessed that he killed Mrs. Kent for \$1,890 which Kent promised to give him. Kent was arrested in Colorado, brought back here and convicted of murder in the first degree. The Suppreme Court of North Dakota, in granting a preme Court of North Dakota, in granting a new trial, holds that when the defendant presents an affidavit stating that he canno have a fair trial by reason of bias and prejudice of the judge, it is the absolute duty of such judge to call in another judge to help try the case. The court says the word "may" in the statute must be con-

strued as mandatory. A Dying Man's Statement. BUFFALO, March 21.-Lester T. Halliday died to-day, and the police are puzmortem statement or to think he committed suicide. With his dying breath Halliday refterated the story of highwayman's assault, but the bullet that pierced his lung did not perforate his coat or breast. The shot was fired close to the body, and the revolver was found where it had been flung from the bridge, all tending to confirm the suicide theory rather than that of robbery. The police have made two arrests. The suspects are Lilian Preston and Calvin Baker, the former Halliday's sweetheart and the latter his rival. The woman accuses Baker of threatening Halliday's life, though Baker does not answer the de-scription Halliday gave of his assailant.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 21 .-Charles Donaldson, an inmate of the reform school here, was summoned to the bath room this morning to be punished for breaking a rule of the institution, Before entering the room he horrowed a pen knife. Keeper Davis took hold of the boy and the latter stabbed the keeper three times over the heart, in the right side and on the left arm. Doctors were summoned and after an examination, pronounced the keeper in a precarious condition. Donaldson, who is thirteen years old, was sent to the school as a waif and under the rules he must stay

there until he is of age. Englishmen Murdered in Mexico. TRESNILLO, Mexico, March 21 .- The dead bodies of two Englishmen, who left here about a week ago for Durango, have been found near Sombrererte, terribly mutilated. It is supposed they were murdered and robbed by the servants who accompanied them. The servants were Englishmen and both are missing. The names of the mur-dered men are C. J. Hamerford and Ed-ward Sembl. They came to Mexico several

nonths ago to invest in coffee lands. Two Children Burned to Death. WINSTON, N. C., March 21.-Information reached here to-day that two children, aged five and seven years, of a woman named Hart, living in Ashe county, were burned to death in a fire which consumed their home. The children, it is said, were locked in and the fire started. The mother and an unknown man have been arrested on suspicion that they set fire to the building to rid themselves of the children.

Saved.

Chleago Tribune. Chicago Tribune.

Sneaking through obscure alleys, dodging behind ash barrels, slinking along in the shadow of some friendly barn or coal shed, darting furtively through the glare of the moonlight that lit up the open spaces where the alleys intersected and plunging desperately into the gloom again, the stooping, shrinking figure of a man made its way through a secluded part of town. There was a hunted look in his eye and he panted with fear.

A noise as if pursuers were on his track He crouched behind a huge garbage box

Boulevard," 'a combination of terpsichore and pantomimic, depict life in the streets of a great metropolis.

Boulevard," 'a combination of terpsichore and bistened. It was the wrangling of a conference of cats in a neighboring back yard, He bared his head and wiped the cold He bared his head and wiped the cold perspiration from his brow. The chill March wind pierced him to the very marrow. Shivering from head to foot, his teeth chattering and his eyes rolling wildly in their sockets, he started on again, more cautiously, if possible, than before.

Presently he came to a high board fence. Without a moment's hesitation he climbed over it and found himself in the rear of a large brick dwelling. The house was dark. The inmates evidently had retired for the night.

dark. The inmates evidently had retired for the night. "I am safe thus fat," he said to himself in a trembling whisper, "but some-body may be watching for me with a shot-gun."

Crouching in the shadow of the fence he crept along on his hands and knees until directly beneath a kitchen window. Then he raised himself cautiously, drew a chisel from an inner pocket of his coat, inserted it below the sash and pried with all his might. The fastening yielded and the window was open.

He drew inside a valise he had been carrying, and then with desperate yet noiseless haste clambered in himself and shut down the window. down the window.

"Saved," he gasped, and fainted away.

He was a member of the Fifty-third Congress returning home.

DEBS WAS MISTAKEN.

A. R. U. Conspiracy Cases to Be Pushed by the Government.

CHICAGO, March 21 .- Edwin Walker and Thomas Mitchrist, of the special counsel and United States District Attorney General Black had a conference with Judge Grosscup to-day about the trial of Eugene V. Debs and other Railway Union officers, which has been set for a rehearing on the first Monday in May. It was agreed to advance the trial one week if the counsel for defense will agree. Mr. Walker will confer with Messrs. Darrow and Gregory concerning the matter. Mr. Walker left for Washington to-day to be present at the hearing before the Supreme Court on the habeas corpus application testing the constitutionality of the act under which Judge Woods committed the officers of the A. R. U to jail for contempt.

The action of the court in setting a date for the trial dissipates the belief which was general in labor circles that the case would never reach a rehearing. In a lecture delivered in the Auditorium here recently, Debs asserted that the government would not press the matter, intimating that the prosecution had become convinced that a conviction was impossible. The government attorneys to-day, however, declared that they would push the case as rapidly as possible.

WEATHER BUREAU FIGURES. Records Yesterday

Morning and Last Night. C. F. R. Wappenhans, local forecast official of the Weather Bureau, furnishes the following observations taken yesterday at

the places and hours named: St. Paul, Minn.
North Platte, Neb
Valentine, Neb. Concordia, Kan
Dodge City, Kan
Wichita, Kan
Wichita, Kan
Kansas City, Mo
St. Louis, Mo
Springfield, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Springfield, Ill.,
Cairo, Ill.
Marquette, Mich.
Grand Haven, Mich
Indianapolis, Ind.
Louisville, Ky. Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland, O.
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Buffalo, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.
Boston, Mass.
Washington, D. C.
Charlotte, N. C. Fort Smith, Ark.
Little Rock, Ark.
Oklahoma, O. T.
Amarillo, Tex.
Abilene, Tex.
Palesting, Tex.
San Antonio, Tex
Gaiveston, Tex.
Shreveport, La.
New Orleans, La
Helena, Mont.
Havre, Mont Denver, Col Salt Lake City, Utah

Forecast for Thursday. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- For Indiana and Illinois-Fair, but partly cloudy; warmer: southerly winds, increasing to brisk.

For Ohio-Fair; winds shifting to southeast; slightly warmer. Thursday's Local Observations. Bar, Ther. R.H. Wind. W'ther. Pre. 30,36 28 70 North. Clear. 6.00 7 a. m. 30.35 28 70 North. Clear. 0.00 7 p. m. 30.31 41 36 N'east. Clear. 0.00 Maximum temperature, 46; minimum tem-Following is a comparative statement of

the temperature and precipitation March 21; Mean Departure from normal..... Local Forecast Official.

CUBA AND THE CUBANS. Tax-Ridden People Who Hope for Aid from This Country.

Washington Letter in Chicago Post. The relations of Cuba and the Cubans to Spain are the relations of a slave to a cruel, avaricious master. The population of the sland was estimated in 1890 at 1,631,687, of whom the whites constituted to per cent., so that there are approximately 1,000,000 Cu-bans in Cuba of white and half-caste blood. hans in Cuba of white and half-caste blood. Thirty-five per cent, of these can read and write. Havana has a population of about 200,000: Matanzas, the next largest city, about 90,000, and Santiago de Cuba, capital of the province in which the current rebellion is up, about 75,000. The army in time of peace is limited to 20,000 men and the militia to thrice that number. All the immilitia to thrice that number. All the immilitia to thrice that number. All the important offices in the army, and, indeed, also in the civil government, are held by Spaniards, who make not the slightest effort to hide their contempt for the colonists. Such small measure of self-government as is allowed to the natives is of recent origin. With the Spaniards in authority peculation is reduced to a scients.

is reduced to a science. Cuba is divided into three provinces, the Cuba is divided into three provinces, the southwest and central being the richest and most populous, containing twenty-two cities and towns and 204 villages and hamlets. Ten per cent. of the area is cultivated, 7 per cent. is unreclaimed and 4 per cent. is under forests. There are large tracts of the island still unexplored. Slavery was absolutely abolished in 1886, and education was made obligatory in 1880. Havana, the capital, had a population of 198,271 in 1887, and the population of the island in 1887 was made up of 977,992 Spaniards. 10,632 foreign whites, 43,811 Chinese and 489,249 negroes. whites, 43,811 Chinese and 489,249 negroes. The chief produce of the island is sugar and tobacco. In 1893 sugar to the amount of 742,108 tons was exported, and in 1892 tobacco' to the amount of 240,000 bales was bacco' to the amount of 240,000 bales was shipped. In the same year 166,712,000 Havana cigars were exported. The total exports from Cuba in 1892 amounted to 89,652,514 pesos, of which 84,964,685 pesos was for vegetable, 871,625 pesos for animal and 3,485,924 for mineral produce. The import value was put at 56,265,315 pesos, of which 18,553,307 pesos was from Spain, 16,245,880 pesos from the United States, 15,051,384 pesos from Great Britain, 2,250,301 pesos from France, 1,000,000 pesos from Belgium and 669,000 pesos from Germany. The chief imports are rice, jerked beef and flour, There are in Cuba 2,819 miles of telegraph, with 167 offices, and about 1,000 miles of railway. The estimated revenue for 1893-94 was 24,440, 759 pesos, of which 12,574,485 pesos was for debt, 5,904,084 pesos for the Ministry of War and 4,015,034 pesos for the Ministry of the Interior. The debt is put at over £37,200,000.

The most remarkable cures of scrofula on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is un-equaled for diseases of the blood. Take only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in preportion and appearance. 25c.

000 DESTROYED BY FLAMES.

Storage Warehouse, Linseed Mill and Elevator Burned-Farm Implement Companies Heavy Sufferers.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 21 .- One of the lost serious fires in the history of Sioux City destroyed the warehouse of the Western Transfer Company, No. 200 Iowa street, to-day, together with its contents, entailing a loss of more than \$200,000. The high wind which was blowing communicated the fire to the linseed oil mill across the street, and it was partially destroyed, with the greater part of its contents, making a total loss of \$500,000. The wind, which had been from the southeast, now changed and increased in velocity blowing for a time directly from the east. This communicated the flames to the two big tanks owned by the linseed oil mills, and the platform on which they rested began to burn flercely. Thousands of people had congregated by this time and when they saw the tanks on fire, there was a wild stampede. The storage building was an immense structure, 500x60 feet, including the brick storage annex. The main part of the elevator was five stories high and had a capacity of 150,000 bushels. In the bins at the time were stored 100,000 bushels of flaxseed and on the lower floor were several thousand tons of linseed oil cake ready for the market. In the annex the oil was in huge tenks having an estimated capacity huge tanks, having an estimated capacity of 120,000 gallons.

of 120,000 gallons.

When it was plain that nothing could be done towards saving the implement warehouse the firemen turned their attention to saving the oil mill storage house. Mayor Fletcher telegraphed to Lemars and Missouri Valley for the fire departments in those towns, and they were soon ready to respond, but when it was found that the fire could be controlled, messages were sent to hold them back. The building of the to hold them back. The building of the Western Transfer Company was a mam-moth frame structure, six stories high, cov-ered with corrugated iron. The iron aided the flames, as it kept water from reaching The huge four-story and basement ware-house, 100x150 feet was filled from top to bottom with farm inplements and machin-ery, valued at about \$200,000. This machin-

ery, valued at about \$200,000. This machinery was owned by about twenty implement companies in different parts of the United States. The list of these companies is as follows: Rock Island Plow, Rock Island, Ill.; Nebraska Moline Plow, Omaha, Neb.; Sandwich Manufacturing Company, Sandwich, Ill.; Walter A. Wood Harvesting Company, St. Paul, Minn.; J. F. Seiberling & Co. Akron, O.; Aultman & Taylor Ma-Company, St. Paul, Minn.; J. F. Seiberling & Co., Akron, O.; Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company, Mansfield, O.; Advance Thresher Company, Battle Creek. Mich.; Kingman & Co., Omaha, Neb.; Norwegian Plow Company, Dubuque, Ia.; Chambers, Deering & Quinlan Company, Decatur, Ill.; F. B. Tait & Co., Decatur, Ill.; Hurst, Dunn & Co., Peorla, Ill.; Rockford Manufacturing Company, Rockford, Ill.; Oliver Chilled Plow works, South Bend, Ind.; Sterling Manufacturing Company. Sterling, Ill.; Stoddard turing Company, Sterling, Ill.; Stoddard Manufacturing Company, Dayton, O.; James Selby & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Selby, Starr/& Co., Peoria, Ill.; Acme Harvester Company, Pekin, Ill.

Pekin, Ill.

The contents of the burned warehouse carried insurance aggregating \$31,750 in the following companies: Insurance Company of North America, \$3,500; Liverpool, London and Giobe, \$4,000; Royal, \$6,000; Commercial Union, \$3,000; Phoenix, \$3,500; Norwich Union, \$3,000; Traders, \$600; Franklin, \$2,000; vania Fire, \$2,000. The warehouse itself was protected by \$30,000 insurance, in the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company.
The insurance on the oil mill cannot be ascertained, as the National Linseed Oil Company handles the insurance on all its plants. The Franklin and Pennsylvania companies each carried \$3,000 and the Commercial Union \$6,000 on seed in the elevator. The value of the contents of the clevator. at the market price would make the \$300,000.

Costly Cotton Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.-The cotton trade of New Orleans, which has suffered greatly the past two or three months on account of the labor troubles on the river, received another blow this morning when between 15,000 and 20,000 bales were destroyed by fire. The fire occurred in the International cotton press, situated at the corner of Gainnie and South Peters street. The flames were first discovered at 3:30 this morning by the watchman. A gale from the northwest was blowing and the fire soon swept across the street to yard No. 2, where also several thousand bales of cotton were stored. It took the firemen six hours to get the fire under control. The loss is estimated at \$300,000; insured.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 21 .- A forest fire which has already burned over twenty-five acres of valuable timber is raging within two miles of Egg Harbor City to-night. Several residences are in the path of the flames, and gangs of men are working to save them from destruction.

WEALTHY PRIMA DONNAS. Grisi Made Three Fortunes and Other

Altogether, an inquiry into the varied fortunes of famous prima donnas would be a fascinating subject for the artistic biographers. In the early days of Italian and French opera the principal female artists were poorly paid; in England the prima donna was somewhat cavallerly called the donna was somewhat cavalierly called the "first singing woman," and her salary rarely exceeded f8 a week. One of the earliest performers of the kind was a young lady known as Margherita or Margheretta, who flourished in the reign of Queen Anne, and who seems to have made considerable sums, in addition to her earnings at the theater in the Haymarket, as a solo singer at the houses of the nobility and gentry, but until late in the eighteenth century the stipends of the "first singing women" were insignificant in comparison with the prodigious sums bestowed upon the male prodigious sums bestowed upon the male "soprant." The most notable of these was Carlo Broschi, surnamed Farinelli, in consequence, it is supposed, of his father having been a miller. He was a pupil of the famous Porpora and in 1734, his master having been appointed director of the London Italian opera, Farinelli visited England, from which he took away, after from which he took away, after a campaign of almost unexampled brilliancy, many thousands of pounds. In Paris two years afterwards his enchanting vocalization succeeded in dispelling the musical apathy of Louis XV, but it was in Spain that he achieved his

but it was in Spain that he achieved his greatest triumphs. He went to Madrid with the intention of remaining five weeks, and he stopped there five and twenty years. Philip V had been for a long period a prey to the darkest hypochondriasis, but at the entreaty of the Queen Farinelli sang repeatedly before the afflicted monarch, who, roused from his somber melanchol—bade the artist name whatever reward he chare roused from his somber melanchol—bade the artist name whatever reward he chose. The soprano replies that he should be sufficiently recompensed if his Majesty would get shaved and preside at the next Cabinet council. He became the courtly as well as the artistic favorite of the King, but in 1771, when he was visited in the Spanish capital by Dr. Burney, the father of the inimitable authoress of "Evelina," the soprano mournfully told the English physician the price which he had had to pay for his favor at court. Philip only liked four songs, and this quartet of dittles Farinelli had to sing to his Majesty every evening. After an absence of eight and evening. After an absence of eight and twenty years Farinelli returned to his native country and built himself a magnificent palace at Bologna, but he found himself alone in the world, without family and without friends, and his only solace was to converse with the foreigners, especially the English who came to see him.

As regards lady artistes of the lyric stage. As regards lady artistes of the lyric stage. the Orfeo in Gluck's exquisitely beautiful opera of that name ought to have made a large fortune; only, unfortunately, the vocalist 'who sang the captiviting "Che faro senza, Euridice," in Paris was not a contralto. like the delightful Mile. Ravogli, but a maje counter-tenor named Legros, who sang de-testably. To find a wealthy prima donna in the closing years of the last century there must be recalled Mme. Grassini, a mezzo-soprano of supreme beauty and a musical genius as superb, whose singular fortune it was to win the hearts of both Napoleon the Great and of the victor of Waterloo. Her portrait is at Apsley House. As for Giulia Grisi, that delicious songstress made at least three fortunes on the continent, in England and in the United States; but, although she built for herself a beautiful villa in the vicinity of Florence, she did not die possessed a beautiful villa in the vicinity of Florence, she did not die possessed of great wealth. Mme. Banti, who was the contemporary of our Mrs. Billington, and who had been in her girlhood. like the tragedienne Rachel, a street balad singer, gained and squandered immense treasures, but at her death she had little to leave beyond her larnyx, which she bequeathed to the Academy at Bologna. Mrs. Billington herself, who had also an enthusiastic admirer in Napoleon, is said to have made 10,000 in a single year's engagements; but she did not die in affluence. On the other hand, Mme. Catalsni realized a prodigious fortune, which she was sensible enough to keep. Mailbran died too early to be accounted a millionaire

prima donna. Henrietta Sontag, Countess Rossi, acquired a large fortune, but was ruined by the events of 1848, was forced to return to the stage and died in Mexico, Sophie Cruvelli was a favorite of fortune, while at least two English prima donnas rose to high rank, as well as to celebrity and affluence. Lavinia Fenton, the original Polly of "The Beggar's Opera." died Duchess of Bolton, and the fascinating Kitty Stephens became Countess of Essex. PROPERTY VALUED AT ABOUT \$500,-

FAITH IN DESTINY.

A Newly Told Episode in the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.

On the 5th of October, 1799, a little before sunset, on the top of one of the hills near Ajaccio, three men with a military appearance and wearing long overcoats stood looking out upon the sea. Although the weather was magnificent, not even a flashing boat was in sight; the gulf was deserted. At the foot of the mountain a portion of the town appeared, and the port, in which four big war ships were at anchor. This was the squadron which on the 24th of August left Alexandria to bring General Bonaparte back to France. The three observers were Bonaparte himself, his chief of staff, Berthier, and Admiral Gantheaume. miral Gantheaume.

"There is no possible doubt about it," said the Admiral, holding his glass; "there goes an English war ship, and further in the distance I notice two others."

"Do you suppose that the English have received information?" suggested Berthier.

"No," said Bonaparte; "these ships are putting to sea without paying any attention to Corsica."

"As a matter of fact," said Gantheaume. "As a matter of fact," said Gantheaume,
"their course is nor nor west, and they
are moving slowly, with very little wind.
General, we shall be obliged to put off our
departure twenty-four hours."

"That is impossible, Admiral; we must
leave this very night."

"General, excuse me for invision; but if "General, excuse me for insisting; but if, as everything seems to indicate, the English fleet is there, we would be obliged to pass through its line, and it would be very difficult for us to do so without being perceived. On a clear night like this the chances are all against us."

"Admiral," said Bonaparte, slowly, "in the East a man becomes a fatalist. Now I believe firmly that destiny is on my side."

At this moment one of the sailors that escorted the three chiefs came up. He reported a singular discovery. On the crest of the mountain the men found a mass of cut shrubbery, evidently intended to make

of the mountain the men found a mass of cut shrubbery, evidently intended to make a bonfire. This, in all probability, was intended to be a signal that night.

As the sailor finished his report two gunshots were heard and shortly afterward two sallors brought a struggling man before the chiefs. Two individuals armed with guns were found in ambush behind the rock near the path. When hailed they took to flight. On being pursued they fired. One was captured and the sailors were still pursuing the other.

The prisoner was a young man about twenty years old. He wore a brown cap and a hood. His dark face wore a savage expression. His dark eyes sustained

and a hood. His dark face wore a savage expression. His dark eyes sustained haughtily the piercing glance of Bonaparte. Gantheaume questioned him: "What were you doing there, hiding near the road and armed with guns?"

"We were watching for a wild boar."

"Why did you not answer when you were hailed? Why did you run away, and why did you fire upon French sailors?"

"We are mountaineers, and we are not acquainted with uniforms. We believe that we were attacked, and naturally we defended ourselves."

"You are spies in the employment of England," said Bonaparte. "You were preparing a signal for the English cruisers; but, on seeing us, another idea came into your heads; you thought you had a good chance to assassinate General Bonaparte, and you put yourselves in ambush so that you might fire on me as I passed by. But it seems to me that I know you. What is your name?"

Another report was heard and voices

Another report was heard, and voices ried out, "He is dead!" An expression of savage despair contracted the features of the prisoner, and his eyelids became red.

"You are a Valturio." continued Bonaparte." one of the bitterest enemies of my family. Yes, I have seen you before, you are Glovanni Valturio." "No," said the prisoner, in a hoarse voice,
"Giovanni is the man whom your hirelings
have just assassinated. I am his brother
Guiseppe, the last of the Valturios." Guiseppe, the last of the valuation. "You hate me pretty hard, don't you?" said Bonaparte.
"If I had three souls I would sell them with delight to the devil for the chance of

a single shot at you."

Bonaparte looked at him for a "Are you a good shot?"

"At five hundred yards I can drop an eagle. Do with me what I would like to do with you."

"Bring him over to yonder bush," said Bring him over to yonder blest, said Bonaparte, to one of the sailors, "and count your steps as you advance." The sailor placed himself at the foot of the bush with the prisoner, after having counted fifty paces.

"Give him his gun," said Bonaparte.

The sailor, almost stupefied, looked at the General, hesitated, but at last, obeyed. Bonaparte then said to the bandit, Without losing a second over his sur-prise Giuseppe pointed his gun. The scene was so rapid and so extraordi-

nary that the two companions of the Gen-eral were unable to interfere. They re-mained there as if they were paralyzed until the shot was fired. With his back against the trunk of an oak and his hands behind his back Bonaparte never budged. A few pieces of bark fell over his clothes. The ball lodged in the trunk a few inches over his left shoulder.

Gluseppe, almost weeping with rage, threw his gun into the bushes.

threw his gun into the bushes.

"Let that man go," said Bonaparte.

Before disappearing the Corsican shouted:

"You may reign, but I will never be your subject."

That same night the French fleet left Ajaccio. On the 9th of October it reached Frejus, and one month afterward Bonaparte celebrated the eighteenth Brumaire.

Gluseppe Valturio kept his word. He left Corsica and established himself in Tunis, where he became a Mussulman. His grandson, by whom this singular episode is related, lived at Tabarca at the time of the occupation.

DARWIN OF AUSTRALIA.

He Makes It Certain that Man Really Is a Kangaroo.

A new Darwin has arisen, who has proved, to his own satisfaction at least, that man is a development of the ape. And he has chosen the humble and innocent babe as the base for his deductions. He sees the monkey in the man, or rather in the baby, at every turn. "Monkeys are snub-nosed; so are babies." Therefore, babies are monkeys. Could anything be clearer than that? That is S. S. Buckman's theory of evolu-

That is S. S. Buckman's theory of evolu-tion. Carrying the same idea a little fur-ther, I may say with truth that dugongs are snub-nosed; so are babies. Ergo, babies are dugongs. The one reasoning is as sense-less as the other.

This Mr. Buckman carries the resem-blance between babies and monkeys through a whole catalogue of "points." "Babies and monkeys both have pouch-like cheeks." He is not a family man, or he would know that the baby's pouch-like cheeks are de-veloped after birth by the natural action of drawing the vital fluid from the mother. There are many other comparisons which There are many other comparisons which are no wiser than those quoted, but I shall are no wiser than those quoted, but I shall deal only with the last—No. 12 on Mr. Buckman's list of points of resemblance. "Children are very fond of rolling. This points to the time when our ancestors had hairy bodies tenanted by parasites, and allayed the irritation by rolling."

Shades of Darwin defend us! Has this genius ever seen a dog rolling, or a cat, or a horse, or any other of the familiar ania horse, or any other of the familiar ani-mals? If his reasoning be followed to the bitter end it can be proved that we are debitter end it can be proved that we are descended from the horse, the ass, the goat, the dog, or even the whale. We show points of resemblance to all of them at times, particularly the second, and especially when we get hold of pen and ink and commit to paper our opinion of things in general. You cannot persuade me, Mr. Buckman, that my ancestors were ever anything but men, savages, perhaps, but still men, and that my ancestors were ever anything but men, savages, perhaps, but still men, and not goats, nor monkeys, nor kangaroos.

Having studied the Buckman theory thoroughly and grasped all its possibilities, I consider myself now capabale of demonstrating to my readers that they are kangaroos or descendants from the kangaroos. 1. The kangaroo stands on its hind legs; so does man. 2. The kangaroo eats vegetable matter; so does man—when he can get it.

3. The kangaroo hops; ditto man, especially when he has trouden on the penetrating end of a tack. 4. The kangaroo's arms are shorter than its legs; so are man's. 5. The kangaroo runs away when it is seared; man does the same. 6. The kangaroo sometimes passes food to its mouth with its paws; ditto man when he does not possess a fork or does not know the use of it. 7. The kangaroo looks behind him as he is moving off; so does man—to-wit. Lot's wife. And so on. I might find resemblances all the way from the tip of the kangaroo's nose to the end of his massive tall, but further comparison is quite unnecessary. There is enough food for reflection in these seven points to keep our nursery philosopher from sleeping for half a century. The kangaroo stands on its hind legs; so

Policemen and Dress Reform. Philadelphia Press.

Woman's dress reformers need to reform the minds of the average policeman as well as their dresses lest arrest, imprisonment, tears and chagrin attend their effort at practical dress reform. A woman bloyclist in New York city wearing a bloycle cos-

A New Discovery by the Shakers For more than a hundred years the Mount Lebanon Shakers have studied the cultivation of medicinal plants and sought to extract from them their healing essences.

tract from them their healing essences. Their labor has not been spent in valuation. They have made a discovery that will prove a blessing to mankind. It consists of a cordial that causes immediate relief in cases of indigestion. The importance of this discovery will be apparent when we realize that nearly nine-tenths of all our sufferings are caused by dyspepsia or indigestion. Nearly every person you meet has this digestive trouble in some of its varied forms—sick headache, distress after eating, pain and fullness in the chest after eating, pain and fullness in the chest after eating, palpitation of the heart, etc., are but symptoms of indigestion. To relieve these sufferings has been the study of the Shakers, and they have succeeded. The reason the Shaker Digestive Cordial has such an immediate and salutary effect is that it causes the food eaten to be digested, for it is undigested food that causes the distress. The cordial causes the food to be digested before there is time for it to ferment and sour on the stomach. When the food is so digested it gives strength and vigor to the feeble body, makes one feel bright and cheerful and makes one gain in flesh.

The Digestive Cordial is so prompt in its action that the very first dose will have a perceptibly favorable result. It gives immediate relief.

In order to prove this statement, small trial bottless placed in the druggists' hands. mediate relief.

In order to prove this statement, small trial bottles placed in the druggists' hands can be obtained for 10 cents each. This trial bottle will have a decided beneficial effect and will satisfy any one that the Cordial is adapted to his case. After a trial give praise to the Shakers of Mount Lebanon, N. Y.

New York, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The shortest and most direct route and the only one running four (4) daily trains from Indianapolis, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Dining Car service.

Leave Indianapolis at 4:50 a. m., 2:45 p. m., 5:10 p. m. and 7:05 p. m. For full information call on ticket agents, No. 48 West Washington street, No. 46 Jackson place and Union Station. GEORGE E. ROCKWELL, D. P. A.

tume according to the latest mode from Paris was arrested and locked up for not having lights on her bicycle, and for the grave charge, in the police sergeant's esti-mation, of wearing men's clothes. There is no prerogative that the police adhere to more persistently than the wholly mistaken more persistently than the wholly mistaken notion that they have a right to regulate woman's apparel and to arrest her if she appear in public with nether garment too bifurcated for their taste. Dress reform associations need to address themselves to removing this obstacle in the pathway of more rational dress for women.

RETERNING LETTERS

Suggestion that if Followed Might Sometimes Save Trouble. Kate Field's Paper.

I have wished for a long time that some one would point out in print the advisability of returning to a writer his letter along with the answer to it. This would be really to answer the letter, not merely to write another in exchange. An answer should respond to all questions, and make such respond to all questions, and make such comment upon anything that may have been written as will add to the interest of the discussion. By the return of the original letter the writer of it is the better enabled to understand the one it has called forth. It often happens that considerable time elapses before a letter can be answered, and unless it is re-read, the answer is probably highly unsatisfactory. Indeed, even if the greatest care is taken in this regard, the author may have forgotten just what he wrote by the time the answer reaches him. How much mental wear and tear could be saved, therefore, by inclosing the letter in the reply, the latter beginning: "In response to the inclosed, I write 10 say," etc.

But there are still other reasons why a letter should be returned with its answer. Between relatives and intimate friends matters are often discussed which do not in any way concern outsiders and which the writers would not care to have made public lest they should be misunderstood, though they may be harmless enough in themthey may be harmless enough in themselves. Apropos of this, several packages of flower seeds were recently sent to one relative by another wrapped up in fragments of old letters. While helping to assort the seeds my eye fell upon a fragment whose contents, being typewritten, were taken in almost at a glance. It concerned a private matter between the writer and recipient and had I not been "behind the scenes," as it were, I might easily have construed it to mean something entirely different from what the writer intended. I was surprised at its liability to misconstruction and I straightway did what its owner was under moral obligation to do, but had neglected, and consigned it to the flames.

A request to have a letter destroyed as soon as read is seldom complied with. Most persons have an aversion to burning old letters, and they can hardly be blamed

letters, and they can hardly be blamed for it. But what are we to think of peofor it. But what are we to think of peo-ple who use old letters for wrapping pa-per? Letters, as a rule, are intended only for the eyes of those to whom they are written, and it is not honorable for any one to allow them to lie about or to fall into the hands of others. A common in-discretion in this line is for a family to vacate a house, leaving behind them a heap of old letters for their successors to examine if so inclined.

vacate a house, leaving behind them a heap of old letters for their successors to examine if so inclined.

A correspondence is often carried on between young people, including an exchange of confidences, much regretted when maturer years have brought the writers added wisdom. Think, then, what a satisfaction it would be to both if they could have the privilege of destroying their own missives, which, though written in good faith, seem so foolish in the light of calmer judgment and experience.

My proposal for a general practice of returning letters does not, of course, apply to those of a strictly business nature, or to those which, for some particular reason, need to be kept for future reference. But even these should not be kept longer than is absolutely necessary. It would be a source of much satisfaction to most people to have a chance to burn their own letters, and then know positively that they are destroyed. If once the custom could become universal it would be the most popular of commonplace reforms. The first correspondent to adopt it might have to explain his reasons, but there is no doubt that the other party would appreciate them and follow suit cheerfully.

TO EVICT THE EVIL ONE. Gullibility of a Woman Who Fancied Herself Possessed of the Devil.

Herself Possessed of the Devil.

Paris Letter to London Telegraph.

An extraordinary case illustrative of the superstition and guilibility which render some people an easy prey to designing individuals has just occupied the attention of the Amiens Police Court. At that town lives a venerable maid, who, by some crazy fancy, took it into her head that she was possessed of the "evil one," who every night made his unwelcome appearance at her abode and sent her furniture spinning in all directions. She implored the gendarmerie and the police to rid her of the diabolical presence. At last a good-natured commissary sent an agent of the law (who, of course, saw and heard nothing) to pass a night at her abode.

In her despair the old lady now had recourse to a somnambulist, who told her that the only way to make everything happy and comfortable once more was to procure a mysterious mirror which was then in the possession of a merchant in New York, and which she warranted to act as an infallible talisman. The worthy dame had no idea of exposing herself to the damagers of the deep with the inevitable accompaniment of mail de mer, so in her per-

gers of the deep with the inevitable accom-paniment of mal de mer, so in her per-plexity she applied to a business man named Lenne, who consented to start at once on

Lenne, who consented to start at once on the voyage on the condition that his expenses should be paid.

Lenne was supplied as a first installment with 500 francs, but in a fortnight he reappeared with a story that he had heard from New York that the talismanic mirror was in London, whither he must proceed. Six hundred francs was given him for this journey, but he remained in the neighborhood of Amiens, his wife taking to the old maid letters from time to time, in which he averred that he had entered into relations hood of Amiens, his wife taking to the old maid letters from time to time, in which he averred that he had entered into relations with policemen, lawyers, and even with the "Chef de la Marine," but that several thousand francs would be required to carry the whole thing through. No mirror (talismanic or, otherwise) was forthcoming, and soon afterwards Lenne got his victim to sign various promissory notes for him.

At last matters came to a head. The old lady had parted with all her money, and the notes remained unpaid. Threatened with a prosecution in consequence, the victim turned on her persecutor, who was arrested, with an accomplice. Lenne has been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment and the other culprit to two months of the same penalty. At the trial the old lady expressed the confident hope that she might yet procure the talisman, as the demon was still playing havoe with her furniture and turning her house upside down.